GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:675
ANSWERED ON:26.07.2001
PRODUCTION RATE OF WHEAT AND RICE
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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production rate of wheat and rice is different in various regions of the country;

(b) if so, the maximum and minimum production rate of the above foodgrains along with the name of the State;

(c) whether the Government have explored the possibilities to increase production rate in the areas where the rate is low; and

(d) if so, the names of such regions and the likely maximum production rate to be increased in such regions alongwith the scheme of the Government for these regions?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD Y. NAIK)

(a)&(b): Yes, Sir. The production rates or productivities of wheat and rice are different in different parts of the country. The productivity of crops depends on a large number of factors such as agro-climatic conditions, farm size, application of inputs, level of investment and management skills. Since these factors vary a great deal from State to State, so does the productivity. The maximum and minimum productivity of rice and wheat alongwith the names of corresponding States during 1999-2000 are given as under:

(Kg./Hectare)

Crop	Maximum	Minimum
Rice	3278 (Tamil Nadu)	822 (Delhi)
Wheat	4696 (Punjab)	805 (Karnataka)

(c)&(d): To increase the production and productivity of various crops such as rice and wheat, a number of steps had been taken by the Government. These included, inter- alia, implementation o f centrally sponsored Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Rice/Wheat Based Cropping System area were under implementation since 1994-95. Under these programmes, 425 blocks in wheat producing States and 1200 blocks in rice producing States were identified. The blocks so identified were those where productivity rates of these crops were lower than the respective States` averages. Incentives to farmers were being provided on certified seeds, implements used and upgradation of technical skills through training and organizing production technology demonstrations under these programmes. In addition, seed minikit programme on rice and wheat and propagation of new technology is under implementation with a view to popularize newly evolved varieties/hybrids.

Subsequently, the Government had sub-summed 27 schemes including the ones mentioned above into Macro Management scheme of agriculture for supplementation/complementation of states` efforts through work plans which gives flexibility to states to adopt crop production technologies suited to their agro-climatic conditions, address the specific problems faced by them, avoid overlapping in the contents of different schemes and aim at all-round development of agriculture. Implementation of this scheme will boost the agriculture growth. However, productivity differentials will remain for the variation in factors such as agro-climatic conditions, farm size, application of inputs, level of investment and management skills.